FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-S-A Woman of No Im-GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-The Professor's Love Story. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-1 p. m. to 11 p. m.-Ex-HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8-The Prodigal Daughter.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-Old Lavender, HERRIMANN'S THEATRE-2-8-Vaudeville. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S-20-A Temperance Town. IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-8-Vaudeville.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-S-Laughing Heirs. LENOX LYCKUM-2 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Toy Expo-

LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Sweet Lavender. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Bleyde Race.
MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m. The Living Christ.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. NIBLOS-2-8:15-A Trip to Mars.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-America.

8-Don Glovanni.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 a, m, to 10 p, m,-Vaudeville. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-1402. STANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8:20-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-8:15-Africa. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vandeville.

TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave. -2:20 - 8:15 - Hagen-beck's Trained Animals. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-The Road to Ruin.

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New York Daily Tribana

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELBY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

that belligerent rights be granted to the insur- now proceeding in a haphazard way should be gents. ____ Dispatches from Cape Town state that the Matabeles are completely subjugated; King Lobengula has fled, and his men are ready by the benevolent people of this city, and there to lay down their arms, === The greater part is danger that it will not only be largely wasted early believed to be the tarning-point of the of the cargo of the steamship Seneca, which but that its distribution will develop permawas on fire at Havana, will be a total loss.

the Coughlin trial; there were produced three to it that his own gifts are not unwisely heletters written by her at the time of the former | stowed. trial asking for a reward and threatening to tell her story to the State's Attorney. synopsis of the election law which the Repub- be furnished by the creation, under proper reg lican members of the New-Jersey Legislature in- ulations, of a great pawashop similar in ortend to pass at the coming session is pubished. - President Cleveland and Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle started on a short vacation trip down the Potomac. === Governor Waite will issue to-day his call for an extra session of the Colorado Legislature for January 10. The Chicago Treasury's deficit will probably be

City and Suburban.-The United States cruise New-York sailed for Rio Janeiro. - Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant was appointed temporary receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank. === Dr. Parkhurst's society asked the Police Department to close the evil resorts which Captain Slevin had failed to shut up. - High winds and waves in the bay swamped a tug and drowned the fireman; heavy weather was reported by all incoming vessels. Eight more arrests for election fraud were made. There was much talk about a receivership for the New-York and New-England Railroad. Judge Cullen granted a stay to John Y. McKane on his motion in the sentence for contempt. = Stocks opened active and weak under the Atchison shock; a rally on the shorts followed and then a selling movement was resumed, prominent net losses averaging 1@1% per cent. Money was easy on call at 1 per cent. Sterling

exchange was duil and lower. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair; warmer to-night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50 degrees; lowest, 21; average, 31.

The accused Tammany officials do not appear to be overcome with grief and mortification at the exposure of their misdoings. Commissioner Sheehan is exceedingly wroth at the man responsible for giving out the facts concerning his conduct in Buffalo, and denounces him as "a thief and a liar"; but virtually he admits the charges against him, and he indulges in only the mildest kind of bluster regarding libel suits. His brother's statement is also a practical confession of the defalcation. Commissioner Martin's attitude is still more lofty and stoical. He professes to ignore the allegations regarding his rapid acquiremnt of wealth, and superciliously declines to enter into any controversies with newspapers. These men very likely know how strong their Tammany "pulls" are; but when the people are once groused "pulls" do not count for much.

Colonel Fellows talks smoothly enough about the election cases in which some eighty men have been indicted, and declares his purpose to bring them to trial soon, perhaps in the first week of his term. In connection with this it is instructive to recall the fact that, as a sequel to last year's election, three inspectors were indicted on the testimony of General Collis, but these men have not yet been put to trial. The Committee of Fifty, however, are dead in earnest, and will see to it that charges are pre-

ferred against Colonel Fellows and his removal sought if he refuses to do his duty.

Ballot reform is to be prosecuted at Trenton as well as at Albany this winter, and the laws which the two Republican legislatures are expected to pass will embody the same general principles. Of these the most important is the blanket ballot, which has been adopted already in almost all of the large number of States that have enacted ballot-reform laws.

Another police captain has fallen under the ban of the Parkhurst society-Captain Slevin, decision aright, he has not convinced himself of the Oak-st. station. The charges against him are similar to those made against Captain Devery, but the state of things in the Fourth Precinct is said to be much worse than in the Eleventh. Complaint against Slevin was made to the Police Commissioners yesterday, and the case was referred to Superintendent Byrnes for investigation and report." There is nothing this failed because the service of notice was surprising in this, and it requires no profound Insight to Toresce the nature of the Superintendent's report. He has already reported on Devery and O'Conner.

HOW TO HELP AND NOT HARM. We rejeice to see humane persons anxious to relieve want. We rejoice especially when we see them combining for this purpose. Such efforts ought to be organized, not indiscriminate, Charity is generally injurious and almost alcays wasteful when it is bestowed by one individual upon another, especially when the two are unknown to each other. The vast stream of contributions which will flow this winter from the benevolent to the recely ought to be carefully, segaciously and firmly directed, so that it may do all the good of which it is

In the distribution of relief these things ought above all to be avoided: The making of free food available for tramps, or free lodgings or free clothes; and the offer of any attraction occasion suggested for imitation the example whatsoever tending to draw to New-York the vast, widely extended mass of vagabondage and crime outside its limits. Tens of thousands of indolent, besotted creatures would eagerly accept an invitation to come here and be taken

With equal firmness the following principles ought to be applied in succoring the needy who have a fair claim to assistance:

1. No gift of any kind cught to be made without previous investigation of the recipient, and money especially ought never to be handed to

from a newsdealer.

POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries texcent and Mexico, 3 cents a copy on The Sunday 2 cents a copy on Patty Semi-Weekly and of things there must be numerous exceptions. to this rule, and just here comes in the need of organization.

3. In most cases the best gift to the entirely deserving is coal. When the house is warm the nates are better able to work and to endure the lack of things not immediately procurable, and the head of the house is not tempted to buy with his last nickel or to beg the brief and unnatural comfort and solace of alcohol.

4. The next best gift in many cases is rent, so that families may not be left without a roof over their heads.

5, Often as important as fuel or shelter is food, which may be absolutely necessary to fit one for efforts in his own behalf. Not feed at a free restaurant, but at the home of the recipient, to be there consumed by the family together. It should be given, as a rule, uncooked; in cases where it seems teressary or better to give it cooket the quantity given at one time should generally be smaller; but where there is a family to be ted it should be given only in such a form and way as to make cermin the use of it by the whole family together at home not so that the head of the family or any individual member can or must use it for himself

than these features of a wise scheme of relief of the party they would be transferred to the

systematized and guided. An immense amount of money and supplies is suce to be provided nent cylls. Every citizen is bound so far as Domestic.-Mrs. Foy was cross-examined in he can to ever those consequences by seeing

Of a different sort, though directly suggested ganization and administration to the Mont de-Pičtě in Paris. In this city the pawabrekerage system is little better than an instrument of rapacity. No greater service could be rendered to the deserving poor in the present emergency than by the establishment of an institution for leaning money to them upon the miscellaneous articles which they could space now and which they might redeem upon payment of reasonable interes hereafter. By that means they might relieve themselves from present distress without loss of self-respect or practical forfeiture of their property. To generous men of wealth who would like to unite in some undertaking for the benefit of the unfortunate but do not know what to do we commend the idea of a legitimate pawashop on a scale suitable to an experiment and capable of expansion if the business warrants the investment

Justice Cullen's decision in the case of Mc-Kane, Newton and other Gravesend lawbreakers will be deeply regretted by good citizens courts vindicated without quibbling or delay. He grants a stay of sentence until the case can be argued before the General Term. McKane No use for the party to try to take its latitude is temporarily triumphant, and is receiving the on that. There's no latitude left. The Presieffusive congratulations of his subjects in dent has taken it all, Gravesend. It is more than doubtful if he is justified in considering his that victory in the contempt proceedings as good as won. Nevertheless he is granted a resplie for at least a

year. It will be observed from the text of Justice Cullen's decision that on all questions of morality and fact he is in full accord with Justice Barnard. He states that there was ample evidence of wilful resistance to the mandate of the court, and that a case of criminal contempt had been established. He also affirms that the allegations of conspiracy on the part of those who controlled the government of Gravesend to violate the law and to defraud Mr. Gaynor in the election made a case for the intervention of equity, and that he has believed Justice Barnard's decision on that point to be conclusive. The stay is granted solely on a technical question, which was not brought up by McKane's counsel nor argued in court.

This technical question relates to the equity power of courts to interfere in the conduct of a public election as Justice Barnard intervened at the instance of Mr. Gaynor. The injunction was issued as a provisional remedy under circumstances which practically made it final on an ex parte application without argument from McKane's counsel. Justice Cullen states that while he has always considered the action of a judge to be final in such matters, until vacated

hended by his counsel. Judge Cullen has gone far afield and entirely outside the lines of the argument in his court. He has virtually driven into the wall with his sel can hang their appeal to the General Term. allowing lawbreakers to remain out of jail for twelve months. However, we have no disposition to censure him harshly. If we read his that Justice Barnard's injunction was not valid, but has been forced to admit that in the delicate technical question which ought to be considered by the General Term.

A mandamus was the ordinary remedy, and evaded by McKane's gang. Then followed the unusual ex parte application for an injunction, which did not admit of final argument under the statute; and the validity of the proceeding, in the Justice's opinion, is at least questionable. As a matter of fact Justice Cullen himself was partly responsible for the failure of the mandamus proceedings. He wasted time in explaining the law to election officials who underit; and by his neglect to act promptly and decisively he forced Mr. Gaynor to appeal to Justice Barnard. In view of his own responsibility in the matter, courage and independence were re-quired when he determined to do a most unpopular act in granting a stay of sentence of lawbreakers whom every honest citizen desires to see locked up in jail.

"THICK WEATHER." It was the late Daniel Webster who on one elements had driven him from his true course. government, With this suggestion the Massachusetts statesman called for the reading of the resolution which was the original subject and occasion Tim Campbell or "Cleanp" Clark is to call

several weeks in the summer and fell of 1892 being raised or seriously proposed. This notwithstanding the fact that the meet ing of these three with Mr. Cleveland at the famous Victoria Hotel dinner in 1802 was sen entered into between the high contracting parties the most potent factor in the convass It will be remembered that it was given out immediately after that meeting that all differences between Mr. Cleveland and the Tammany by these considerations, is the relief that might—chieftains had been adjusted, a perfect reconciliation offested, and an understanding reached their fate share of the plunder in the event of Mr Clysland's election. There were many versions of what happened, but ail pointed in dubitably to the fact of an agreement.

And now all hands are in thick weather. Somebody has evidently steered away from the agreement. It has become obscure; has faded from sight, in this confused and confusing situation of affairs, although it is not The Tribune's business to pilot these people out of to us that the suggestion offered by Mr. Web ster sixty-four years ago may be appropriate or Mr. Murphy go to the President and say: Mr. President, we have been tossed for many days in thick weather and on an unknown seaand do not know where we are at. Will you kindly shine on us for a moment while we take our latitude?" It would be well then to have the original Victoria Hotel agreement read or recited by either of these three political navigators, each of whom no doubt committed the

Then there is the Hawaiian situation. The weather in which the party is tossed on that question is too thick to be cut with a knife.

JUSTICE AT EAY.

How it happens that political rascals are brave and that their crimes go on unchecked in despite of constant exposure is well illustrated by the difficulties which the law is experiencing in its struggles to get hold of offenders like McKane, "Tim" Sulfivan and "Paddy" Divver. The facts in the cases of these men are perfectly well known. Nobody pretends to doubt that they violated the law. Their offences were perpetrated in the most undisguised way and with the frank declaration, constantly repeated, that they were above the law and stood in no fear of it. "Injunctions don't go here, see?" said McKane, "Youse long-haired reformers gives me a pain!" was the elegant metaphor in which Mr. Sullivan expressed the same contemptuous feeling. They both meant that they believed their influence, exerted personally or through others, over the machinery of justice was such as to warrant them in open and flagrant violations of law without danger to themselves.

It has not yet appeared that they miscalculated. In McKane's case, when one judge says he must go to jail, another steps in and says he needn't; when one judge says that this is the law, another judge says it isn't. Meanwhile McKane goes off to Southern watering places or reversed, he has found on examination of and leaves word that if anything happens they the decisions of the Court of Appeals that the may let him know. The experience of Sullivan

question of validity is open to doubt. McKane | and Divver is as little hurtful to them and as | cipie!" The situation would be ludicrous if it has the benefit of a refinement of legal tech- gravely discreditable to the administration of nicality, which was too subtle to be appre- justice. Sullivan registered from his saloon a score or more of names of alleged persons alleged to reside there. When his fraud was discovered and exposed he made it worse by running a lot of cots into the building as the false own hand the peg upon which McKane's coun- basis of the false claim that the names were the names of actual residents. Divver offered To the lay mind he is straining at gnats and a prize to that one of his election district captains who made the best record in obtaining votes for Tammany and in preventing the casting of votes for opposition candidates. Sullivan's offence against the ballot law and Divver's against the Corrupt Practices act were years as a member of the Board of Supervisors as plain and as easily proved as crimes ever and made a good record. Mr. McDonald has could be, but these men have not yet been in- likewise made an admirable selection in appointin cases not precisely analogous, there is a very dieted, and, although it is now rumored that ling as his assistant Alfred E. Mudge, who their offences and not a word has yet been said by the law in challenge, in accusation or in punishment.

The effect of this kind of maladministration on the part of the officers of the law is not | Ist of January. merely to give swaggering bullles the warrant to swagger and to bully again nor merely to stimulate others to follow their evil example, It promotes corruption and embarrasses justice in a thousand ways. The class in this community is immense which regards the stood it perfectly and were bent upon evading duties and obligations of citizenship from a low point of view morally, and it falls lower still when they see men like Sullivan and Divver lifted into high office, actually as a reward for breaking the laws. What can be expected when Sullivan, fresh from the fraudulent manipulation of registry lists, is sent to the higher to apply the brakes before the mischief had the Duke and Duchess at their palace, branch of the Legislature to make laws, and been done. The moral of these accidents is that Divver, setting the Corrupt Practices act at small children should not be allowed to run furnished for the Queen's use and a lift placed in defiance, holds a place on the bench of the criminal courts interpreting and applying that How little the danger is appreciated is sugact? The honest and intelligent men of this city, whatever their party or creed, unless they propose to be overborne by these political highof the mariner who, when he had been "tossed | waymen, must get together. It is a matter of for many days in thick weather and on an ua- small importance what name they give to themknown sea," availed himself of the first pause selves, so long as they are inspired with the in the storm, the earliest glance of the sue, to resolute purpose to crush Tammany Hall and take his latitude and ascertain how far the to provide this city with an honest, efficient

A LIBEL ON PROTECTIONISTS.

It occurs to us that there never was a time spite of the protests of workingmen and the when the Democratic party could more profit- | hostility of the people, has now been disclosed, ably recur to that suggestion and net upon it. It is asserted by Democratic papers that a than just now. For if there was ever a party | corruption fund is being raised for the purpose tossed in thick weather and on an unknown of influencing votes against the bill. It is exsea it is the one that now, in full control of proved that this assertion will kindle so much all departments of the Federal Government, indignation, and will raise such suspicion of tremendous responsibilities. The first thing of a party cancus, that opposition to the meas- Early in life be went to Missouri and taught school the Democratic leader in the House should do - | use will be weakened. The trick is adrest but

The Tribune fully I lieves that no such fault upon the party to take its latitude on the tariff | has been raised or by any responsible person question and ascertain how far the elements proposed. Small amounts for expenses of comhave driven it from its true course. It would mittees or delegations sent to Washington, or then be in order for him to call for the read- for printing circulars and documents, may ing of the tariff plank in the platform of the properly have been subscribed. But it would last Democratic National Convention. For fear, he mere foolishness to attempt to rival the he should not know where to find it we refer compact and enormously wealthy body of im-But thick us the weather is into which the grays to break down Protection, and who will Democratic analogity in Congress has drafted por hesitate to spend almost any sum to secure on the tariff question, it is smallght itself com-pared with the feg which envelops the relations page that courted within their recent if there is between the President and the political leaders | any esterie of Anyaleans foolish enough to enin this State, to whom he owes in such large gage in a struggle at once so base and so hopedegree his election. In this town, for instance. Loci, The Tribane has no hint or suspicion of there are statesmen without number who spent [4, and does not believe that any such fund is

"whooping it up" for Cleveland, ceionizing | Seesible men see that such an attempt would voters, cramming the registry lists and fixing the suicidal. Manufacturers and all others lib in a peculiar way for the duties he has to perwounded in an anti-tax riot at Lereara di Freddi, Stelly; in other places several buildings were

di, Stelly; in other places several buildings were

Letter from Amerikan. The dishonesty and
corruptions of such an effect chough,
it should be perceived that it would do vasily burned by mobs. == Letters from Anarchists | be turnssed only with the utmost discriminal placed. They are in thick weather, and utterly then, and which even then are likely to prove placed. They are in thick weather, and utterly then their good. Inevitably it would be burned by mobs. == Letters from Anarchists
tion, and which even then are likely to prove
threatening to blow up the railway stations and
a means of alluring vagabonds and criminals
a means of alluring vagabonds and criminals
croker, Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Murphy, the
provincible in publications, but by whisperofficials in France. — The foreign Ministers at Rio Janeiro have decided not to recommend

These seem to us to be the main principles in this State, are grapher about, bewildered, in accordance with which the work of reiter bill than it would be possible to control by improper means. As the merchants and farmufacturers of this country are not destitute of List" recently contained the following announcecompaign, and the agreement then and there to deal with a body of Democratic Congress men who are at best blindly and fanatically projudiced against protective duties, they are tel rubly sure to have nothing to do with any improper effort to influence votes.

It would be infinitely better to have the Wilsen bill passed, and to endure its operation for a few months, until the people can get at it. by which the Tammany people were to have than to have it defeated by may questionable. means, if that were possible. Open and straightforward appeal to the sense and patriotism of members, and even to their political interests, is not only proper, but it is even a duty to save American industries from misfortune if it can be accomplished by honorable methods. if these full, and if Denserats insist upon dooming their party to defeat for a whole generation by emeting a Lew for the destruction their uncertainties and bewilderment, it occurs the question will be settled by the people themselves, in such fashian that it will stay settled. The cost will indeed be great, and for many and timely. Let Mr. Croker or Mr. Sheehan hard to hear. But if reasoning and honorable appeals will not avert it the cost had better be faced now, so that the people may quickly he so educated by experience as never again to vote freakishly, foolishly and blindly for the party which menuces their industrial freedom and the happiness of their homes,

Just four years ago at the holiday season peoterms of it to memory at the time of its adop- ple, and especially physicians, were trying to setermine whether the grip had made its appearance in this country. The disease had created a good deal of interest abroad on account of the suddenness with which it had prostrated large numbers of people in all parts of Europe. The Czar of Russia was one of the victims. It did not take long for the authorities to determine that the United States was also subject to the new malady, and the then mysterious grip has been with us every winter since. Fortunately it is showing itself in a comparatively mild form this season, although the victims are numerous.

> Justice Cullen raises a doubt respecting the legality of a proceeding sanctioned by the retiring Justice of the district and taken at the

For the first time in almost a generation the country has observed a Christmas while the reins of Government are in the hands of the Democracy. In this neighborhood-and we suppose it was the same elsewhere—there was little of the joyousness that usually attaches to the holiday. In fact, Christmas, both indoors and out, seemed greatly like the first day of the week, and it was a frequent remark, "How much like Sunday the day is?" The cause of the absence of hilarity was not far to seek. It lay in the prevailing distress which is concomitant with the assumption of complete power by the Democrats, with their threats to interfere with a tariff under which the country has prospered immeasurably. They refuse to recognize the handwriting on the wall, but are apparently determined to persist in their ruinous policy, and pride themselves on their "devotion to prin-

These are not happy holidays for the Tammany statesmen. They can't tell on which of them the avenging hand of fate will be laid next.

In giving the appointment of Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn to Albert G. McDonald, Mayor Schieren made an excellent selection, as Mr. McDonald is a good lawyer, familiar with corporation law, a man of public spirit, and a Republican who has had experience in public office heretofore, inasmuch as he served four who remember how the Corporation Counsel's office in Brooklyn has been used under the rule of Democratic Mayors will heartily welcome the change which is to take place there on the

McKane released from jail temporarily will of Supervisors and "run" Gravesend for a year. Justice has a game leg in Brooklyn and travels

laboriously.

week by trolley cars in Brooklyn, but in neither case does it appear that the motorman was at fault. Both of the children ran directly in front of the ears which struck them, and the men on the front platform had no opportunity freely on streets in which there are trolley lines. gested by the circumstance that the child killed on Sunday was the daughter of a motorman whose car was only a little way behind the one that caused the casualty. The people have to be educated to the recognition of the change brought about when electricity took the place of horses, and they must see to it that their children do not run needless risks.

PERSONAL.

Director-General Davis, of the World's Fair, has of the debate, and from which the Senate had wandered away to be "tossed in thick weather." | One of the tricks by which it is hoped to ordered a medal in bronze for the members of the wandered away to be "tossed in thick weather." | One of the tricks by which it is hoped to ordered a medal in bronze for the members of the wandered away to be "tossed in thick weather." | One of the country the Wilson tariff, in Chicago Huszars who took part in most of the

The late Rev. John Calvin Learned, of St. Louis was a dyed-in-the-wool New-Englander, being de ended in the eighth generation from William is tackling great questions and wrestling with members who are inclined to resist the dictates Goodith Learned, who came to this country in 1638. Early in life be went to Missouri and taught school, but in 1839 he returned East and prepared for Dartmouth College. If stead of going there, however, he took the course at the Cambridge Divinity School and in spite of his name became a Unitarian minister. After six years in Exeter, N. H., he went to St. Louis in 1859. He was a live, progressive man and took a deep interest in all public affairs. For eight years he was a member of the hoard of management of the St. Louis Public Library, serving as chaltman of the Book Committee, vice-president and president.

Tonquin. The present ruler leaves the cares of at- years ago. It is a valuable and interesting relic of the to his wife. He has had his throne placed in the palace kitchen so that he can re-ceive visitors and watch the preparation of his meals at the same time. The subjects seem to be content with his manner of administration, and admire the democratic split manifested in his choice of a throne room. The dynasty, however, promises to become extinct, as the prince's son

eral Armstrong for the last thirteen years, and the Duc de Bourbon and six friends killed the Duc de Bourbon and s He was graduated from Yale in 1874, having every reason to believe that with the success good reason to stamp out any such effort the worked his own way through college. He spent The Duke had ten guns and ten soldiers to load two years it teaching in this State and them attended the I mon Theological Seminary. After a year of mission work in this city, he was invited to become chaptain at Hampton. He accepted the invitation and thus prepared the way for what will doubtless be his life work. Mr. Frissell is thoroughly in sympathy with the work carried on at the Hampton Itsiliute. His father is the Rev. Amaza C. Frissell, of Plainfield, N. J., one of the secretaries of the American Tract Society.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

ment, signed by the manager; "In consequence of the indescribable laziness of our editor, M. name is given), who, since the 5th of November last, has turned day into night, spending the nights in reveiry and the days in sleeping, the present

Mrs. Chatter-Do you believe that cures can be effected by the laying on of hinds?

Mrs. Clatter-Most certainly, I cured my boy of smoking in that way—chrooklyn Lafe. The old observation is again current that the

Mrs. Gush Isn't it awful? This paper says that here's a near family in filmid alley actually stary

Mr. Guent-lift, my orac, tag of the thing in the house to cook.

Mrs. Gush-Do you think so? That must be so nice! I wish almost every day of my life that there was no such thing as cooking. Fo you know, John, you've taken a world of anxiety off my mind!—(Boston Transcript.

In a recent address Bishop Lawrence, of Massatherefore is not contrary to the spirit of Christian-

A Texas paper, "The Belton Journal," says that used by Ezeklei, the Hebrew prophet, in the following paragre. "Though these three men, Noah, It was also quite in accordance with the recent practice of the old parliamentary hand carefully to their own souls by their righteousness, saith the Lord God."

The Boy Knew Teacher Yes, children, when the war broke our all the able-bodied men who could eave their families chilsted in the army. Now, un any of you tell me what motives took them a the front? Bright Boy (triumphantly)—Locomotives.—(Street Smith's Good News.

Notwithstanding that Emperor William can only use one arm in handling a gun, he shot 2% rabbits in two hours recently. Even if he could use both arms, he could not increase his record at "shooting his mouth off," as they say on the Pacific Coast.

How He Controlled Them.—Visitor—How beautifully still the children sit while you talk to them. Sunday School Superintendent—Yes, I've got them pretty well trained. I told them right at the start that every time I caught a boy squirming around in his seat while I was making a speech I would talk ten minutes longer.—(Indianapolis Journal. It may be due to hard times, and it may be due

to a sham shibboleth, but it is neverthele Instance and under the advice of the new Jus- that those who shouted and voted for tariff deform tice of the same court. He is no respecter of seem unable even to collect their thoughts nowa-

How She Knew.—Mr. Saphead (during the honey-moon) When did my little duckle darling first dis-cover that she loved me?

Bride (sweetly) When I found myself getting mad eyery time any one called you a fool.—(New-York

"The New-York Freeman's Journal," Roman Catholic, condemns the proposed introduction into the Legislature of the Spellissy bill on education.

"We hope," it says, "that the bill will be with-drawn for the present. It should never have been promulgated without a full consideration by all friends of a religious education, and we believe that among them will be found as many Protestants as Catholics. For obvious reasons, it were better that the proposed arrangement emanate from non-Catholics rather than from us. No bill can ever gain popular approval that goes to the Legislature a purely Catholic stamp upon it, and where there are so many outside of our fold who agree with us in details, it is unfair as well as inexpedient to give anti-Catholics a pretext for arousing the Church domination of the State bugaboo here."

VILLA FABBRICOTTI

THE HANDSOME PALACE WHICH THE

QUEEN WILL OCCUPY IN FLORENCE.

A ROYAL WRITER ON PATHOLOGY-THE DISCOR. TENTED GATHER AROUND BISMARCK-AN OLD GAME BOOK-EDWARD STANHOPE-

> " CONSTANTINOPLE"-HENRY PETTIT. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

DUKE ALFRED KEEPS HIS MONEY-

Copyright; 1893: Bu The Tribune Association London, Dec. 26.-The preliminary arrangement for the Queen's visit to Florence are completed, and the contract for the tenancy of the Villa Fabbricotthey soon may be, the fact remains that two served in the same capacity under Corporation ti has been signed by Colonel Slade, military attached months have passed since the commission of Counsel Taylor in Mayor Low's time. Those at Rome, The villa is a fine, stately building. The The rooms are very large and handsome, and the house, which is admirably arranged, was redecorated and refurnished not long ago, when the sanitary arrangements and the water supply were thoroughly overhauled. The extensive grounds are diversified and well wooded, and the house is approached through two immense gates by a long beautiful drive. take part in the organization of the new Board | Colonel Bigge returned to Windsor Castle ten days ago from Florence, where he had been dispatched by the Queen to inspect the villa. He has given directions for various alterations, including the addition of electric bells and a lift, which is to run Two children have been killed already this to the first floor, where the Queen's own apartments are. A number of internal changes have to be made, and most of the furniture for the Queen's rooms is to be sent from Windsor. intends to stay in Plorence between three and four weeks, after which she is most likely to proceed to Coburg, where she will be the guest of suite of apartments are to be redecorated and regathering in Coburg, including the German Emperor and Empress, the Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Princess Alix, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen. The Queen will stay there about a week. AN ORIGINAL ROYAL AUTHOR.

Hitherto the greater proportion of our royal and imperial literature has been ornamental or artistic character, but Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria has broken new ground with a treatise on the etiology and pathology of pleurisy, and the resuit of practical study and observation of twentythree cases of peritonitis. The Prince, who is thirty-four years of age, is a nephew of the Prince Regent, and has been the husband for the last ten years of the Infanta Maria de la Paz of Spain.

A REFUGE FOR THE DISCONTENTED. Friedrichsruh is again fast becoming a Cave of Adullam, or a common refuge ground for all the disaffected spir'ts of light and leading in the Empire. Prominent among the ex-Chancellor's late guests was Count Limburgstieum, who shared the

fate of Count Harry Arnim at the hand of the young Emperor, in that he was summarily dis-missed from the diplomatic service for contributing to the Conservative "Kreuz Zeitung" (which has now, I see, ratted to the present opposition) a moderate criticism of Count Caprivi's new commercial policy, as well as Herr von Schlozer, late Prussian Minister at the Vatican-for the Empire is still unrepresented there—who equally forfeited the confidence of Prince Bismarck's Imperial and im-

perious master. GOOD HUNTING IN THE OLD TIMES.

One of the most cherished treasures of the Duc D'Aumale is the old Chantilly game book, which was of an easy-going Chinese prince whom he visited stolen from the Chateau after the murder of the Duc de Bourbon, and which was recovered only a few days of the Prince de Condé and is bound in red morocco clasped with gold. Considering that in those days only flintlocks were used, the bags were marvellous. In October, 1785, a party of fourteen guns killed 4,216 head in two days, the bag including 2,589 partridges and 1,595 hares. A fortnight earlier fourteen guns killed just 1,900 head, including The Rev. H. B. Frissell, who has been chosen to succeed General Armstrong as principal of the Hampton Institute, has been associated with General Armstrong for the last titles. ton went shooting at Rambouillet with Charles X, the party of four guns killed 1,759 head in one day,

teaching in this State and then at-

The late Edward Stanhope was the typical man of promise of his day. To the advantage of being a man of family he added singular and very attractive manners. He was described as one of Lord Beacons field's young men, but as a fact any party would have been glad of his adherence and support, for without being a genius he was ept, laborious and curteous, even to excess. It was never supposed that he would be a great man. It acknowledged that he was a good one. In parliamentary argot this meant that he could be relied upon not to make a mistake and almost always to say the right thing. The blow of his death will fall heavily upon an extr-m ly popular and once well-known gentleman of the old school-James Banks Stanhope. Some ten years ago Banks Stan-hope, who had sat for some division or other of the county for nearly forty years, made over his entire property in Lincolnshire, including the celebrated estate of Revesby Abbey, and some 8,000 acres, to his kinsman, Edward Stanhope, reserving certain amenities by way of courtesy rather than of right This estate-one of the finest in the country-gave Edward Stanhope an assured position and practically-that is, barring accidents-a safe eat for life. Revesby Abbey, near Horncastle, was known early to the century as the residence of Sir

Joseph Banks. THE BERLIN SEASON WILL BE DULL.

The prospects of the winter season in Berlin are by no means bright. Since the death of the old Emperor many leaders of German society, whose numerous and splendid entertainments were former-ly among the principal functions of the Berlin ason, have regularly spent the winter in the South of Europe, while others remain at their country scate, and Prince Bismarck's aristocratic friends have made it a point of honor to keep away from the capital since his retirement from office. year the circumstances are more adverse than ever.

THE DUKE IS NOT LIBERAL.

Mr. Gladstone could have announced the arrange ment which has been made about the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's allowance more than a week earlier, but the ministerial wire-pullers begged him to keep the thing quiet until after the Accrington election. It was also quite in accordance with the recent abstain from giving any notice whatever of his intention to make a statement on the subject last Thursday. It is to be regretted that Duke Aifred

" CONSTANTINOPLE" DAZZLES THEM.

Last year Imre Kiralfy and the directors of the Olympia gave London the biggest thing in shows vet seen here. This year Bolossy Kiralfy has even done more, and in "Constantinople" has placed before the public a show of colorsal dimensions and unexampled beauty and magnificence. All the fantastic architecture, all the wealth gorgeous splender of the East have been faithfully portrayed. Replicas of the chief bazaars, mosques fountains, towers and places of interest, including the Hall of the Thousand and One Columns, are artistically and beautifully shown. The spectacle on their immense stage is as large again as that of last year, the grouping in dense musses being specially fortunate. Lexions of shapely figures and myriads of waving hands move as with one accord, and the effect is marvelious and a revelation in stage management. In a word, "Constantinople" is a daring scheme, boildy conceived, executed in a masterly manner and its success is assured in the midst of our Christmas gayeties.

HENRY PETTIT'S WORK.

With his name still figuring conspicuously on the bills of two of our greatest theatres, has passed away one who, although comparatively speaking still a young man, has contributed during the past fifteen or twenty years most materially to the amusement of the British public, Henry came of a race of meritorious landscape painters, not wholly extinct, and inherited no small share of the family talents. He began life as a master in a North London school, but gave up tuition for dramatic authorship, which soon brought both fame and fortune. He had written at the time of his death just one hundred more or less successful plays, and it often happened that a dozen or twenty were running at once in different parts of the world. Of late years his author's fees gave him an income considerably larger than that of either the Lord Chancellor or the Archbishop of Canterbury.